#### Amusemenis.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-The Black Crook. AMBERG THEATRE-8:15-Der Vogelhaendler.

AMERICAN FINE ARTS BUILDING-9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

and 8 to 10:30-Architectural League Exhibition.
BLIGU THEATRE-8.30-A Society Fad.
BROADWAY THEATRE-8-The New South.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. until 10 p. m. The Dore Gollery. CASINO-8:15-Fencing Master. CHICKERING HALL-3-Plane Recital. COLUMBUS THEATRE-S:15-Siberia.

DALY'S THEATRE-S:15-School for Scanfal. The World in Wax.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Camille. GARDAN THEATRE-S-ine Mountebanks. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-Jane. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-Jane.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Mulligan Guards' Ball.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S:15-Isle of Champagne. ERRMANN'S THEATRE-S 30-Caste HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Tri

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-2-S-Vaudevi le. KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-8-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-Augicans Abroad. PALMER'S THEATRE-8 15-Aristociacy. STANDARD THEATRE-S 15-My Official Wife UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8-Our Club. 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-Blue Jeans.

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# New-Pork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Attempts were made to blow up with dynamite a hotel in Rome and the home of the hotel proprietor. === The defiant actions of the Khedive in reases the excitement of the Egyptians over British intervention in the Cabinet affair A Cabinet crisis is believed to be impendof Arton, the Panama lobbyist, is said to have been issued on Saturday.

of the commission drafting the "Greater New-York" bill, has drawn up important amendments to the proposed measure. == Chief Executive Officer McNaughton, of the New-York Board of Managers of the World's Fair, says that work on the State's exhibit is well advanced and gives reasons why an additional \$300,000 should be appropriated. Bishop Dwenger, of Fort Wayne, Ind., is dead. Another expedition has gone in search of the lost Peg Leg mine of the Colorado Desert. — A dinner in honor of Monsignor Satolli was given at the Catholic University by Bishop Keane.

City and Suburban .- The feast of St. Agnes was celebrated by a pontifical high mass in St. Agnes's Church. - Dedication services of the Judson Memorial were begun. === President Andrews, of Brown University, preached a eermon on "Wealth." === The lives of patients in St. Luke's Hospital, which were endangered by fire, were saved by the coolness of two young women nurses.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Warmer and fair or partly cloudy. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 26 degrees; lowest, 13; average,

The King is dead : long live the King! Leon Abbett, defeated of his long-cherished ambition to become a Senator in Congress, is already looked upon as a "back number"; while the coming man who has come in New-Jersey is James Smith, jr., who has scaled the dazzling height separating the post of Senator from that of Alderman in Newark at a single bound. Mr. Smith's friends are confident that he will make an impression in the Senate.

To the coolness and presence of mind of two nurses in St. Luke's Hospital, where a small fire occurred yesterday, is due the prevention of a panic, which is terrible to conceive of as taking place in such an institution. One of them quietly informed the hospital authorities, while the other courageously undertook to extinguish the flames. Miss Catherine Pearce and Miss Mabel Cooke deserve honorable mention for their praiseworthy conduct. Flighty young women in such circumstances might have company-the color company of the regiment caused most serious mischief,

A year ago THE TRIBUNE strenuously urged the Legislature to appropriate not less than half a million dollars for World's Fair purposes. Our expectation that the appropriation made, \$300,000, would prove inadequate has not been disappointed. A further appropriation of \$300,000 is now sought. The reasons why it is needed will be found set forth in an interview published this morning with ex-Senstor McNaughton, the chief executive officer of the State World's Fair Commissioners. No one can deny the importance of New-York's putting its best foot forward at Chicago next summer. There is no call for parsimony in this matter. The Legislature should regard it from a liberal point of view and grant the additional amount asked for.

The relations of the Rapid-Transit Commisof t is com; any with the dom'nant political par-Elsewhere in this issue is an article which will

wishes to understand this matter. The present moisture in the eye which betoken sympathy | deeds are to be met with on all sides. They indications are that New-York is to be abso- and deep emotion. lutely dependent, for a considerable period at | But it is only one of hundreds of just such | tion; against infamous appointments; against least, upon the Manhattan Company for means stories that the rural communities, the villages dirty streets; against brazen violations of the of transportation at higher speed than surface and small towns throughout the North could Excise laws; against gambling-hells; against cars afford. The commission has so deter- furnish of the war period and the active part the overcrowding of the elevated trains; mined. Will the people of New-York be will- these little centres of population took in the against ticket speculators; against scores of ing to let the Elevated Railway Company have great tragedy. There is a distinctness of de-other things. But they do nothing. Their its own way entirely in the work it expects to tail, a realistic presentation of local and per- wrath is fierce, but is spent in words.

eratic ring frown upon any attempts to promote ration or effort of art. To the old it will practical reform, nor are they connected with the consolidation of that city with New-York. bring back with vivid clearness the scenes at any referm agency that means business and and last year their representatives in the As- the opening of the war; the war meetings in knows how to accomplish it. Their philippics sembly were able to defeat the bill proposed by town halls and village churches and district are sometimes magnificent, but they are never the Consolidation Commission. Another bill is schoolhouses; the universal thrill of awakened war. They flatter themselves that they are soon to be brought forward in the Legislature, patriotism that went through all the land to good citizens, and so, speaking negatively, they It will provide for an expression of opinion on the smallest hamlet and remotest farm; the are. But so far as the promotion of the comthe subject of consolidation by the people of stir and movement of the great uprising; the mon welfare is concerned, they might as well the various communities included in the massing of troops, the marching away, the be bad ones. sonable and proper measure. It appears that and field and hospital, the hopes and fears, the it is being-earnestly promoted by Martin joys and sorrows, which through the four Schenck, the State Engineer and Surveyor, who years of war kept the whole people tense, eager deserving of the heartiest encouragement. In is a member of the Consolidation Commission and expectant. To the young it may serve as all the really important fields of reform the and also the right-hand man of Senator-elect a stimulant to patriotism and perhaps as a re-Murphy. If this last fact may be taken as indicative of Mr. Murphy's interest in the meas- to public concerns. And no one, young or old, ure, it seems likely that Boss McLaughlin with all of his seventeen Assemblymen will be un- unaffected pathos. able to defeat it.

## TROUBLE IN CONNECTICUT.

We regret to observe that Governor Morris of Connecticut has struck a snag. His nomination of Professor Simeon E. Baldwin as Judge of the Supreme Court has not only failed to arouse the enthusiasm of the Democratic masses but has even created dissatisfaction in the ranks, which has found expression in the Legislature, where, on the motion of one of the Democratic leaders, of whom there are several in the House, it has been hung up pending negotiations between the Governor and the leaders on the subject. Complaint is made by the Democratic leaders that Professor Baldwin is not old enough in the party, that he is a Mugwump rather than a Democrat, and, what is worse, that he is a very different sort of man from what the Connecticut Democrats expected to see appointed to office when they oso up and carried the State for Governor They manifested great fondnessefor Morris. the Professor when he was on the stump. When as president of the Monticello Club he unbent himself and indulged in pleasantry they broke out in vociferous merriment and almost slapped him on the back in hilarious appreciation. On two or three occasions he enlivened Democratic festive gatherings with bursts of humor that made his hearers almost forget for a moment that they were living under the abominable abuses of an effete Constitution, and the grinding impositions of an iniquitous tariff. Playfulness was not his wont, but when he strayed into it in a casual and unpremeditated way he won all hearts. Democrats of a lively disposition went so far on these occasions as to say that, after all, he was a pretty good fellow. Their applause was all the more hearty and sincere from the conviction generally entertained that he stood in nobody's way; that he get it.

Supreme Court seems to have changed the been given out on which he bases his judg-current of Democratic opinion. No objection ment, and we can be by no means certain that is raised to him on the score of ability, or learning, or the judicial quality of his mind. clusions similar to his. If there is anything in His position as professor in the Law School | the training of Army officers it certainly does of Yale University, his standing at the bar, not tend to lead them to discriminate between his reputation as a lawyer, which is not by any individuals placed in authority over them, and tensive professional practice, are a sufficient they cannot be trusted to obey any one duly judicial position. But though Governor Morris the more serious difficulty in the way of their ing in Portugal. - A warrant for the arrest | ing the appointment, other and more potent considerations seem to influence the minds and Indian Office to receive them, but from their affect the action of the Democratic leaders. Professor are too austere, that he is cold and distant, and not, as the French scholars in the Legislature say, "en rapport" with the masses, would not be able to distinguish between the smooth and innocuous gin for which the distilleries of that locality are so justly celebrated and the ordinary kerosene in common use for illuminating purposes. In Litchfield County, where the constant use through the winter months of a home product of cider brandy puts whole communities into a state of mental tension that is only relieved by a general indulgence in homicide in the spring, it is more than suspected that the Professor doesn't know the difference between applejack and root beer Even in his own town of New-Haven many of the most influential barkeepers who have charge of local politics complain that they never saw the color of his money nor heard him "ask the boys what they'd have."

These are serious objections, to be sure Especially so when it is considered that the Democrats who have been appointed to judicial positions by Republican Governors and Legislatures have been pretty much of the Professor's stamp, and not by any means the typical Democrats preferred by the party managers. It must be a great disappointment to the party managers to have Governor Morris start off in this way. They did not expect it. For him to appoint a man Judge of the Su preme Court simply because he knows some law and has a judicial mind seems to them absurd. They have the same objection to it that the Massachusetts churchman had to a clergyman who was a candidate for Bishop. "Oh," said he, "he's too ungodly pious," If Governor Morris decides to withdraw the name of Professor Baldwin in deference to the party leaders, he will do well to give them either a barkeeper or a dancing master.

### A STORY THAT THEILLS. "Without a single officer and with only

twenty of the boys." That is the way one -returned from the war. Of 160 officers and men borne on the company rolls, who had marched away from home and family and friends, only twenty came back, bringing with them "two tattered and battle-stained flags." The story as told elsewhere in this paper is only the plain, unstudied narrative of a veteran who was part of it all, from the meeting in the little church in the village where the pastor and the Sunday-school superintendent, the farmer boys and mechanics put their names to the muster-roll, to the day when the twenty brought back their tattered flags with high and honorable pride, not unmixed with sadness, and were mustered out. To say of a story that it is "as good as a novel," or "as interesting as a romance," passes for high praise. But this story of Company H of the 115th New-York is better and more interest ing than either, without suggesting any comparison: it is so unlike anything in the form of fiction. There is no play of the imagination sion with the Manhattan Railway Company and in it; a more simple and unaffected recital of a series of stirring events could hardly be conty in this city and State deserve close study. ceived: and yet few readers, we venture to say, will finish its perusal without the quiver-

be read with interest by every citizen who ing of the lips, the rising in the throat, the kickers who neglect to put their creed into

It is well known that the Brooklyn Demo- vastly more effective than any studied elabo- ganize nothing which is calculated to promote "Greater New-York" scheme. This is a rea- long, wearisome waiting for news from camp buke to selfish love of case and indifference can fail to be attracted by its simplicity and

It is well, too, to remember in these piping times of peace, when we are beginning to talk about the enormous cost to the country of providing for the surviving soldiers of the war and the widows and orphans of those who laid down their lives for the Union, that it is to such men as these of Company H, all true men, brave, honest and self-sacrificing, that we owe the existence of the Government : but for them we should not have been a Nation.

THE ARMY IN THE INDIAN SERVICE. Opinions differ radically as to the results

the service related mainly to the restless con- these figures, which are not precisely those at with good reason, that at agencies where there was the apprehension of serious difficulty some one should be placed in charge of the Indians who would not only be able to administer their affairs generally, but also to provide against those movements of unfriendly bands which so often bring on critical situations and always operate to embarrass the troops. Commissioner Morgan, of the Indian Bureau, was not originally in favor of this reform, and still opposes it as unnecessary, unserviceable and hurtful to the discipline of his office. Some religious and charitable influences sustain the Commissioner, and the humane suggestion is constantly made that since our business with the Indians is to civilize and improve them, and not to kill them. and peace rather than those trained to employ force should be placed in charge of the tribes on their reservations. It is not possible to agree with Mr. Morgan

that there would be a spirit of insubordination among Army officers against the authority of didn't want anything, and if he did he couldn't the Indian Office were they generally employed. He considers himself fully warranted in ex-His unexpected nomination for Judge of the pressing such a feeling, but the facts have not they would lead the public generally to conmeans limited to his own State, and his ex- it will be hard to persuade the people that certificate of his qualifications for the highest commissioned to direct their conduct. Much may have had these things in mind in mak- frequent or general employment in the Indian service arises not from the disinclination of the own disinclination to abandon their regular no compensation additional to their regular salaries, and the duties exacted of them are always onerous and often dangerous and trying. It is believed at Warehouse Point that he They do not enjoy these duties, nor is their feeling to be wondered at. If it be determined to employ them at many agencies, it would be well to make it financially worth their while to aspire to the position. The experience they thus secure should be looked upon as entitling them to early promotion. It should be a badge of honor and an assurance of worth successfully to have administered the affairs of an Indian agency.

# NEW-YORKERS AND PUBLIC SPIRIT.

At one of our great public dinners of last week the assertion was made by a distinguished speaker-from out of town-that New-Yorkers as a whole are unjust to the metropolis. In support of his assertion the critic of our citizens concluded that, while the rest of the country recognized the fact that this city is making rapid strides in many directions, the typical New-Yorker takes a view of it which is essentially pessimistic, since he is continually finding fault with its government, and does not hesitate to express his disapproval of publie officials before they have been given an opportunity of making a record of any sort.

It strikes us that this point is not well taken. We have a distinct impression that the average New-Yorker is as proud of New-York and has as evalted a conception of her present importance and her manifest destiny as any of his fellow-men who live elsewhere can possibly have of their respective cities. True, he may strongly object to the city government; but that he does so merely attests that he is a person of intelligence, capable of discriminating between competency and incompetency. economy and extravagance, fidelity and infidelity, purity and corruption. Does he pass judgment upon public officials before they have begun to officiate? Never, unless in case of those who have entered the city's service with so foul a reputation that to imagine they are going to do well by the city is to indulge in the violent zoological assumption that the leopard can change his spots-and will. brief, the typical New-Yorker, while proud of New-York, is sagacious enough to see and courageous enough to avow that her prosperity is not without an alloy. Indeed, in proportion to his pride is his sense of the evils which menace her.

Now, if the critic in question had maintained that the majority of New-Yorkers, even conceding that their bumps of local pride are well developed, are deficient in positive public spirit, there would have been less room for dissent. How many men in New-York are engaged in any substantial work which has for its object the conservation of the city's welfare? Suppose all the voters on this island could be called to the witness-stand and compelled true answer to make to this question, What are you doing from year to year to make the metropolis stronger, better, more interesting?-what per cent of them would have to confess that they were doing nothing which they could specify beyond casting a ballot once a year? The per cent, there is reason to be-

rail against the rule of ignorance and corrupsonal characteristics and a homely simplicity bring nothing but their tengues to bear against ever, have been 200,000 bales smaller, and exof narrative about this story that make it the evils of which they complain. They or-

Hence it is that every well-considered movement which aims to accomplish something wholesomely tangible for this town of ours is laborers are comparatively few. The supply of public-spirited New-Yorkers is never equal to the demand.

A REVELATION FOR CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. Valentine's report of the production of silver and gold, and the official report of for eiga commerce for the year 1892, present facts which Congress ought to consider with care. The production of silver in 1892, according to the Wells-Fargo report, was only \$50,607,501. against \$60,614,004 in 1891. From this some persons infer that mines of a sixth of the entire producing capacity have been closed by the low price of silver. But this is an absurd mistake. Mr. Valentine's report gives values of silver produced, but not quantities. The decline in the price of bullion accounts for a great part of that have followed the employment of Army the decrease in the value of the annual product. officers as Indian agents. The consideration In 1891 the average of daily quotations at which induced the Government to make this | London was 45.08 pence per ounce, but in 1892 kind of assignments from the military arm of it was only 39.80 pence. Reckoning from dition of certain tribes. It was thought, and which Wells-Fargo compute the value, but are nevertheless the prices which actually govern the silver markets of the world, it would appear that 62,478,000 ounces were produced last year, against 66,064,000 ounces in 1891. a decrease of only 5.4 per cent, or about one-

twentieth. But it further appears from the same report that the value of silver produced in Mexico increased from \$43,000,000 in 1891 to \$45. 750,000 in 1892, in spite of the fall in price Reckoning with the same prices as before, this would mean that Mexico preduced last year about 56,482,000 onnces, against 46,866,000 ounces in 1891. Thus it is seen that the quantity of silver actually produced in the two countries was larger in 1892, when it was about men trained to employ the arts of education 118,960,000 ounces, than it was in 1891, when known in Great Britain was about 7,800,600 tons. it was about 112,930,000 onnees. Estimates of prices obtained for silver at the mines, not based upon actual daily quotations, might yield somewhat different results as to the quantity in each year, but would not affect the main conclusion that the production last year was actually greater than that of 1891 in this coun

try and Mexico together. It has been assuted by some writers that much of the gain in Mexican production is due to the McKinley tariff on silver lead ores. which compelled the starting of smelters or Mexican territory to reduce the ores which formerly came to our side of the line for treatment." The official statement proves that the importation of silver-bearing ores has been greater in the last two calendar years, 1891 and 1892, than it ever was in any year before the new tariff was enacted, and that imports of lead and manufactures thereof, never as much as \$1,000,000 in any year before that tariff, have risen to more than \$4,000,000 in a year. netwithstanding the present duty. All this is exclusive of the silver bullion and coin, of \$5,000,000 being in bullion, substan tially all from Mexico, and the balance practically all Mexican coin. This coin is included in our exports of \$35,975,834 silver last year. of which over half is domestic bullion, and the

rest nearly a'l Mexican coin. The net exports of silver, \$14,249,582 in 1892, represent over a quarter, or about 28 per cent, of the year's production. Neverthe ess the Government has bought and stored away a quantity greater than the entire yearly production prior to 1889, or 54,000,000 onnceout of something like 62,000,000 produced last year. Obviously some of the Mexican silver bas in fact been sold to the United States, and the effect of the purchases by this Government is to stimulate enormously the production in Mexico, even while the production in the United Stat's is depressed by low prices. Because the Nation buys silver, its necessary exports of gold are increased, amounting in 1892 to 859,-045,524 more than the imports. And this heavy drain came to pass in spite of merchandisc exports exceeding imports by \$62,221.714 in 1892, because the expansion of paper curreney here and the outgo of gold rendered foreigners distrustful about the future and disposed to sell their American securities.

## MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The surprising feature last week was the enormous increase in bank deposits. Business throughet the country has gone on fairly well, though omewhat interrupted by severe cold weather industries have been thriving, Congress has done nothing disturbing, and the outlook is on the whole as favorable as it was a week ago. But the rapid advance in stocks and the great increase in deposits indicate some changes of an unusual character. Part of the movement is explained by the reported receipts of \$6,300,000 currency, and only \$147,000 gold from the in-Part is explained by the increase of \$3,700,000 in gold certificates outstanding, the Treasury gold having increased meanwhile only \$100,000, and its silver having slightly decreased, while there has been an increase of \$200,000 during the week in notes outstanding. Presumably the gold which went out of the country at the end of the week was in place of certificates or notes surrendered after the latest Treasury statement was issued, and the \$4,300,000 shipped on Saturday could have had no effect on the weekly average of specie or of deposits. It is suggestive that the great increase of de-

posits was not in the banks which are supposed to have the largest number of bank accounts throughout the country. The Bank of Commerce, for instance, gained only \$800,000, the Importers and Traders' \$400,000, the American Exchange \$200,000, and the Chase substantially But the Bank of America gained nothing. \$3,400,000, the City \$2,600,000, the Manhattan \$1,700,000, and the Fourth \$1,400,000. There has been a great realizing in securities of some kinds, and liquidation of heavy speculation in some products, and it seems not improbable that much of the changes in bank deposits and reserves may be due to these transfers. The rise in stocks has gone on, in spite of all realizing, whether domestic or foreign, and the average of railroad stocks rose \$1 16 last week, after rising \$1.78 the week before. The trust stocks gained even more, an average of \$1 97 per share, though the week before the great drop in Whiskey made net does not seem to have elicited that general lieve, would not be a small one. For, alas! the the average decline. It would not be strange if and hearty response in the Democratic news-

operations in Whiskey, Chicago Gas and Sugar papers of the State which that warrior states had much to do with the bank statement. The man had a right to expect. A boy in blue with coal stocks and Granger stocks were remarkably a gallant war record, an ex-Lieutenant-Governor strong, and reported railroad carnings for January thus far exceed last year's by 4.5 per cent.

Cotton further declined about an eighth during the week, but recovered fully, although the receipts from plantations for the week were larger than for the corresponding week last year, while exports were only half as large. The receipts from plantations for the month, howports 175,000 smaller than last year, and takings of American spinners 98,000 bales smaller, or not half as large. Stocks of American cotton in sight are 1,536,060 bales in this country, against 1,876,000 last year, 1,395,000 in 1891, and 1,034,000 in 1890, and in Europe, including cotton affoat, stocks of American are 2,373,000 bales, against 2,314,000 last year, 1,539,000 in 1891, and 1,607,000 in 1890. These comparisons are important, because so many people carefully ignore the fact that stocks, though smaller than last year, are 500,000 bales here and nearly 800,000 bales abroad greater than the normal stocks at this time of the year. A persistent statisticien for speculative purposes now prophesies that the crop will prove only 6,100,000 bales, although 5,133,000 have already come into sight, including 387,000 in three weeks of this month. The courage of such a prediction is to be admired. The speculators' chief resource is the faculty of forgetting that enough American cotton is actually in sight for the world's consumption for six months.

Wheat declined 1 5-3 cents last week, while orn rose 3-4 of a cent. Western receipts of wheat since August last have been 169,000,000 bushels, against 153,000,000 bushels for the same part of the last crop year, when the stock in motion, according to official estimates, was 10, 000,000 bushels larger than that of 1892. Exports in three weeks from both coasts have been 9,554,607 bushels, flour included, against 14,026,840 bushels for the same weeks last year. Bradstreet's' calculates that the quantity remaining in farmers' hands March 1 will be 104,000,-000 bushels, and the stock now in sight in this country is 99,631,000 bushels, against 64,085,000 country is 99,631,000 bushels, against 64,085,000 at date last year. Then the visible stocks were decreasing 860,000 bushels a week, while now the consideration of color of the case unision, relatively the color of the color o at date last year. Then the visible stocks were they are increasing 700,000 bushels a week. Even if the yield of 1892 is not greater than of the year is sure to be large, unless the foreign | ite married Miss Del Valle, a member of one of the demand changes greatly Government estimates, the surplus at the end demand changes greatly. The volume of business indicated by bank

clearings outside New-York has been 9.2 per cent larger in January than at the same cities last year, when the aggregate for that month was 5 per cent larger than in any previous year. Rusiness cannot be said to be stagnating to any alarming extent while such settlements continue, even though part of them originated in last year's transactions. The official statement of iron production in 1892 has just been made by the Iron and Steel Association, namely, 9,157,000 gross tous, only about 22,990 more than "The American Manufacturer" estimated. But there was also a decrease of 90,217 gross tons in unsold stocks, so that the consumption of American pig was about 9,247,000 gross tons. The greatest consumption in any previous year, including imports, was but 8,942,925 tons, in 1890, and the greatest ever Foreign commerce shows a decrease of \$32,-400,000 in experts in December and \$32,100,000 in the year 1852, while imports increased \$1,000,-

000 in December and \$48,000,000 in the year. The net exports of gold were \$11,300,000 in December and \$59,000,000 in 1892, and the net exports of silver rose to the extraordinary amount of \$2,885,668 in December and \$11,249,582 for the year. These figures have an important bearing upon the question whether Congress can afford to permit the Silver Purchase act to remain It also appears from Mr. Valentine's annual statement that the decrease in quantity of silver produced last year was only about 5 The great increase of the Mexican production is likely to depress prices further if Congress 'ai's to stop purchases, and it is clear that the one present danger which threatens the prosperity of business springs from the buying of silver and the loss of gold.

Where is the scientific gentleman who has been telling about the remarkable change which has occurred in our climate of late years, whereby winters were to disappear and the Gulf Stream to wash Long Island, so that it would soon be grow-Domestic.—State Engineer Schenek, a member Complaint is made that the manners of the and more congenial occupation. They receive which we imported in 1892 \$21.726.252, less ing palms, bamboo, cocoa-beaus and oranges in

A cause that has reached the point where its advocates go to Washington for a National convention has undoubtedly arrived at a certain standing and dignity, and has secured the interest of people in many different parts of the The movement for better roads has nade great progress of late, and the Washington envention of the National League for Good Roads has made a showing that must have sur-Secretary Rusk's exprised even its friends. pressions of hearty approval ought to go far in are to be served by the improvement of country highways. It would be eminently proper for the Secretary of Agriculture to be authorized, as recommended by the convention, to make a therough inquiry into the present condition of reads in the United States. Another valuable suggestion made was that the colleges of agriulture and mechania arts chould make a specialty of thorough instruction in the building and maintenance of good roads. That this is a matter fitting for the agricultural experiment stations supported by Congressional appropriations to take up and vigorously push can scarcely admit of a These recommendations ought to be nade a basis for active work in the near future; it is in such ways that the stimulus given by the convention just closed should make itself felt during the whole year.

It occurs to us that since he got the Presidential Electors to eulogize Mr. Murphy Senator Hill has been just about as quiet as ever he was in his life. But it would be easy to exaggerate the importance of this silence. Perhaps he is merely listening intently so as not to miss the pleasure of hearing somebody else drop.

The bill introduced at Albany to extend the racing season in this State ought to be defeated. The five months between May 15 and October 15 afford ample opportunity for all the high-class racing that the public requires or ought to have. In fact, there is altogether too much racing al-This popular sport has been in sated to andue proportions and carried to a noisome ex-What the Legislature ought to do is promptly to adopt such rigorous legislation that those curses and pests of this city, the poolrooms, shall be suppressed entirely. The Tammany Police Department, the Tammany District Attorney and the Tammany Police Justices could close all the city poolrooms without additional legislation, but these Tammany agencies put forward excuses for their inaction, asserting that the present laws make it difficult to secure convictions of poolroom keepers. Therefre our legislators at Albany ought to enact such legislation this winter as to leave the Police Department, the District Attorney's office, and the Police Courts not a shred of excuse for failing to break up the poolrooms completely.

Mayor Gilroy protests that he is not disturbed by the criticisms made upon his recent appointments. That is the discouraging thing about it His calmness under the storm that has been driving about his head indicates that when he has a chance he will make some more appointments ns bad as those of Scannell and Koch.

The suggestion of the name of General Jones of Binghamton-the perennial payer of forwarded freight-for Secretary of War in the coming Cabi-

with a civil service record which has frequently been eulogized by his party associates from one end of New-York to the other, why does it happen that Jones does not get the War portfolio by unanimous consent? Perhaps he has neglected to place himself in the hands of his friends

Lord Rosebery's action in Egypt follows the lines of Lord Salisbury's diplomacy. There is continuity of policy in the direction of the British Foreign Office. This is a sound principle for any and every Government. Self-appointed advisers of the incoming Cleveland Administration, who have been urging the immediate repudiation of the Reciprocity policy, have overlooked the recognized practice of all civilized nations in the conduct of foreign affairs.

The law providing for the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention on Tuesday, Feb. ruary 14, is still in force. No nominations can legally be made after to-morrow, and some of the days of registration for this election have already passed. In the circumstances it is the plain duty of the Legislature to repeal the act passed last year, even though the Democratic members are unequal to the task of framing a constitutional Constitutional Convention bill.

#### PERSONAL.

The late Horace Smith, of Springfield, leaves all en cept \$10,000 of his estate, valued at over \$500,000 to charitable and religious institutions.

Henry T. Sumner, who died in a chesp I dging loans in Hartford last week, was a cousin of the late Charles

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, of Hartford, writes "The Recorder" to say that she thinks it would be a good idea to elect a lady as Mr. George William Curtis's successor in the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New-York.

Judge E. Rockwood Hoar, while in Washington one day last week, sat in the House of Representative awhile, telling stories to ex-speaker Reed, aprepos of that gentleman's famous ruling. He said that it made him think of an observation of President Lincoln on one

Stephen M. White is the first native of California to be elected United States Senator from that State

Julius Eichberg, the noted Boston musical director, used to tell how Schumann once invited him into a wine house to take a bottle and some biscuits. This, of course, was back in the days when Eichber still lived in Germany. "The Boston Advertiser" re-lates the story thus: "After sitting and talking some time, Schumann disappeared, leaving his hat, however In a few moments young Eichberg heard the sound of a violent dispute, and recognizing the great man's volce he hurried out of the room, and found Robert Schumann hopelessly searching his pockets for money, while the waiter everwhelmed him with reproaches as a doubtful character who obtained luxuries under false petence, it beg of you. Herr Doctor, I will pay, young Eichberg interposed hastily, and plunging his hands into his pockets found them, to his great construction, as empty as the great composer's. It was only after personal application to the landlord that the two artists were released from the awful surveillance of the waiter, to whom it made no difference whether it was the famous Schumann or a little nobody who owed for a glass of wine. he hurried out of the room, and found Robert Schumann

M. Eiffel wore the rosette of the Legion of Honor as he appeared on the witness stand the other day. He is described as a small, wiry-looking man, who from time to time pulled or stroked his short gray mustache

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The brutal editorial in "The Nashville American the other day on the death of General Butler has been generally condemned by the Southern press. The Banner," of the same city, says: "It not only violated the newspaper proprieties, but it misrepresented public sentiment in the South, and offented Christian civilization. The article was in execrable taste, and cannot fall, if it has any influence at all, to do injury to Nashville."

Brother Allselph Rejoices.—Brother Allselph rose to Brother Allselph Rejoices.—Brother Allselph rose to give in his experience.

"I feel moved to rejoice, brethren," he said, "at the special providence that has spared myself and family from an epidemic that has raged all along our streek. Every family in the neighborhood was down with it belours, and for this I rejoice and give thanks this bright, beautiful morning."

"Itrathren," said the Rev. Mr. Goodman, with much feeling, "let us pray for Brother Allselph."—(Chicago Tribune.

"The Halls (Ga.) Weekly" announces the following as its subscription rates; "One year, two bushels taters; six months, two gallons sorghum; three

months, one quart sweet mash-invariably in advance. Accounting for It.-Banks-Rivers, how do you sup-ose that wonderful bird, the phoenix, ever caught

Rivers-Probably from a defective flew.-(Chleage Tribune. Nozo Yomura, a Japanese gentleman now in this

"We have organized in Tokio a socountry, says: "We have organized in Tokio a so-clety called 'The Going to America Society.' Its ject is to facilitate Japanese travel to the United States during the Exposition. As I say, the travel will be very large. We have made arrangements with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the American and Japanese railroads to such an advantage that a person in Japan can visit the Fair and spend about six weeks in America for 700 yen, or a little less than \$500. Hundreds of my people have already made onvincing the farmers how greatly their interests their arrangements to come, and the lists are growing

WATCH HIM NEXT SUMMER. Who'-me' Y' say I Cussed the heat has' J'ly f I recken not; sweated some, o' course, 'Twa'n't nothin' worse; But hot! I recken not!

Summer I al'ys liked; Lem'nade 'n' thin's spiked, 'N' beer a-fizz; Um! Take summer'n mine; Yes, 'tis.

Me kick! High! Wast's hot!
Think I've forgot
How I fett!
Jes' warm au' nice;
You gimme ice
'N' I won't meit.

I'll take heat, you bet, Wish 'twuz summer yet, You see It's this lamswozzled, Chill chorzled, Ding dozzled Cold 'At gits me! Chicago News Record

MAY THE GRUMBLERS GO FIRST, THOUGHA

From The Chicago Inter Ocean. From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The death of General Hayes, following so speedily the death of General Butler, tells the great army of growlers to be a little patient—the old veterans will soon be out of their way. Before 1900 fully one-third of the pensioners on the list will have abswered to the roll-call on the other shore, and thereafter their exit will be much more rapid.

VOICING THE BEST SENTIMENT OF THE PARTY. From The Boston Advertiser.

From The Boston Advertiser.

The New-York Tribune expresses the best and prevailing sentiment of the Republican party—and of the American people irrespective of party—in commending with unstituted words the conduct of President-electric Cleveland, who yesterday attended the funeral of expression of the president Hayes. Its cordial language comes with special grace from a newspaper which has claims to be considered the foremost journalistic exponent of Nitional Republicanism, and whose editor-in-clued was but recently a candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket opposed to Mr. Cleveland. The Tribune does not content itself with merely recognizing the act of its pollitical opponent as an altogether futing and creditable one, but emphasizes the praise by pointing out circumstances that tend to eniance the admiration which every patriotic American should feel.

THE DUTY OF REPUBLICANS IN KANSAS. From The Hartford Courant.

The moment the contest at Topeka over the Entited States Sendorship resolves itself into a choice between a reputable, rational Democrat and a Populist, the duty of the Republican legislature is as plain as a pike-staff. They should vote for the Democrat, every man of them.

GOVERNOR FLOWER'S FIRE ISLAND PURCHASE From The New-York Recorder.

From The New-York Recorder.

Pay back to Governor Flower, at once and with faterest, the money he advanced during the cholers care for the purchase of Fire Island as a quarantine station. It should have been one of the very first station. It should have been one of the very first acts of the Legislature. In that great emergency acts of the Legislature. In that great emergency acts of the public safety. Coupled with the people and of the public safety. Coupled with the people and of the public safety.